## **ICWA Notice Checklist**

	Applicability of ICWA (CRC 1439(b))	
	<b>Determine applicability:</b> ICWA applies to:	
	☐ All dependency proceedings under Welf & I C §300.	
	☐ Any delinquency proceedings under Welf & I C §§ 601 and 602 in which the child is at risk of	
	entering foster care or is in foster care.	
	Any voluntary adoption proceedings for relinquishment under Fam C §8700 or for execution of	
	an adoption placement agreement under Fam C §8801.3, as well as some probate and legal guardianship proceedings.	
	<b>Duty to inquire:</b> Social services agency or probation and the court have affirmative and continuing	
	duty to conduct ICWA inquiries unless and until court decides ICWA does not apply.	
Inquiry Procedure (CRC 1439(d)–(e))		
	By social worker: Social worker in dependency case must ask child, if old enough, and parents or	
_	guardian whether child may be an Indian child or may have Indian ancestors.	
	By probation officer: If probation officer in delinquency case believes child is at risk of entering	
	foster care or is in foster care, officer must ask the child and parents if child is Indian or may have	
	Indian ancestors.  First appearance: At first appearance in any dependency case, or in any wardship proceedings in	
ш	which child is at risk of entering foster care, order the parent or guardian to complete form JV-130,	
	Parental Notification of Indian Status.	
	☐ Also examine petition to see if box is checked that child may be a member or eligible for	
	membership in a tribe, but petitions are often inaccurate. (See form JV-100, Juvenile	
	Dependency Petition (Version One), box 1(l); form JV-110, Juvenile Dependency Petition	
	(Version Two), box 1(i); form JV-600, Juvenile Wardship Petition, box 1(m).)	
	☐ If petition only indicates that child may be of Indian ancestry, you must give notice to the BIA	
	and make further inquiries about possible Indian status. (See form JV-100, box 1(m); form JV-	
	110, box 1(j); form JV-600, box 1(n).)	
	☐ Starting at the initial or detention hearing, determine what inquiries were made and what notices were sent.	
	☐ If parents state they have Indian heritage, order appropriate notice, by return receipt, to be	
	filed with the court by the jurisdiction hearing.	
	Minimal showing: If you know or have any reason to know or suspect that the child may be an	
	Indian child, e.g., from information in the detention or screening summary or a completed form JV-	
	130, proceed as if the child were an Indian child and send notice.	
Notice Procedure (CRC 1439(f))		
	Who receives notice: Ensure that notice is sent to:	
	□ Parents.	
	☐ Indian custodian of an Indian child.	
	☐ Indian child's tribe via the tribal chairperson unless the tribe has designated another agent for	
	service.	
	All federally recognized tribes of which the child may be a member or eligible for membership (through either side of the family—maternal and paternal).	
	□ Area Director of the BIA if identity or location of the parent or Indian custodian or the tribe	
	cannot be determined.	
	☐ If BIA is noticed, BIA has 15 days after receipt to give requisite notice to tribes.	
	When is notice sent: Whenever you have reason to believe the child may be an Indian child.	
	Content of original notice: Ensure that the original notice contains the following:	
	□ Copy of the petition.	
	□ Form JV-135, Notice of Involuntary Child Custody Proceedings for an Indian Child, which	
	includes, among other information, the following:	
	☐ Child's name, birthdate, birthplace, and tribal affiliation.	

	□ Notice of the pending petition.
	☐ Date, time, and place of hearing.
	□ Notice of rights of the tribe, parents, or Indian custodian to intervene in the proceedings and
	to request a continuance of up to 20 days to prepare.
	☐ Information about biological parents, grandparents, and great grandparents, both maternal
	and paternal.
	☐ For voluntary adoption proceeding, form ADOPT-226, <i>Notice of Voluntary Adoption</i>
	Proceedings for an Indian Child.
	<b>How is original notice served:</b> Ensure that notice was given by registered or certified mail with
	return receipt requested. Recommended that notice also be given by first class mail.
	<b>Subsequent notices:</b> After original notice is sent and a tribe has intervened, notices of subsequent
	hearings are given on the same forms used to notice other parties, and are served by first class mail.
	<b>Proof of service:</b> Verify that all proofs of notice and copies of notices sent and all return receipts
ш	and responses received <i>are filed in the case file</i> .
	Specific Hearings
	Initial/Detention Hearing (Welf & I C §§290.1(c), 290.2(c)):
	☐ If you know or have reason to know that child is Indian, verify that notice was given as soon as
	possible after the filing of the petition.
	☐ If Indian child in custody, clerk gives notice at least 5 days before hearing, or at least 24
	hours if hearing was set to be heard in less than 5 days.
	☐ If Indian child not held in custody, clerk gives at least 10-days' notice, or mails notice at
	least 10 days before hearing to anyone who resides outside the county.
	Jurisdiction/Disposition Hearings (Welf & I C §291(c)(3)):
	☐ If you know or have reason to know that child is Indian, verify that clerk gave at least 10-days'
	notice whether or not child was detained.
	Review Hearings (Welf & I C §§292(c), 293(c)):
	☐ If you know or have reason to know that child is Indian, verify that notice was served no earlier
	than 30 days nor later than 15 days before the hearing.
	Selection and Implementation/Termination Hearing (Welf & I C §294(c)(2)):
	☐ If you know or have reason to know that child is Indian, verify that notice to Indian custodian
	and tribe was completed at least 10 days before hearing.
	Postpermanency Planning Review Hearing (Welf & I C §295(c)):
	☐ If you know or have reason to know that child is Indian, verify that notice was served no earlier
	than 30 days nor later than 15 days before the hearing.
	Determination and Continuance (CRC 1412(i), 1439(f)-(h))
	<b>Determination of Indian status:</b> Tribes determine membership or eligibility.
	☐ If tribes were identified and noticed, or no tribe was identified and the BIA was noticed, and
	after a reasonable time following notice, but not less than 60 days, no determinative response is
	received from the tribes or the BIA, court may determine that ICWA does not apply unless
	further evidence is subsequently received.
	<b>Intervention:</b> Federally recognized tribe of an Indian child is entitled to intervene as a party. Tribe
	may appear by counsel or a tribe representative.
	☐ If tribe does not intervene, tribe may still participate in proceedings, and receive and have access
	to all information.
	<b>Continuance:</b> If ICWA applies, do not proceed at jurisdiction or later hearing until at least 10 days
	after those entitled to notice have received notice.
	☐ If requested, grant the parent, Indian custodian, or tribe a continuance of up to 20 days to
	prepare.